

The Ottawa Free Trader.

Ottawa, Ill., July 7, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.
For Vice-President,
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.
For Governor,
GEN. JOHN M. PALMER, of Sangamon county.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ANDREW J. BELL, of Peoria county.
For Secretary of State,
NEWELL D. RICKS, of Christian county.
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
ANDREW WELCH, of Kendall county.
For State Treasurer,
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Jr., of Cook county.
For Attorney General,
JACOB R. CRIGHTON, of Wayne county.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

The Democratic Convention for the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois is hereby called for August 14th, 1888, to be held at the La Salle County Court House, in Ottawa, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the Eighth Congressional District in Congress, and also to select a candidate for the State Board of Equalization, and such other business as may come before the convention. The respective counties comprising the district are entitled to representation based on the vote cast for Cleveland and Hendricks in 1884, being one delegate for every 400 votes, and one for every fraction over 200.

County	Representative
La Salle	one
Rock	one
Greene	one
Peoria	one
Christian	one
Kendall	one
Madison	one
Clark	one
Monroe	one
St. Clair	one
Franklin	one
Washington	one
Jefferson	one
Madison	one
Clark	one
Monroe	one
St. Clair	one
Franklin	one
Washington	one
Jefferson	one

By order of Eighth Congressional Committee, this 26th day of June, 1888.

ALEX. VAUGHNEY, Chairman.
THOMAS M. CROSTY, Secy.

Current Events.

The most notable feature of the fourth was the great reunion of Federal and Confederate veterans at Gettysburg, Pa., just 25 years after that great battle, which sealed the fate of the confederacy. Much might be written of this momentous struggle, which was one of the very few in the world's records from which new eras began, and which change the course of history. From Gettysburg is dated a new era in American history. The confederacy and all the ideas on which it was founded, and which had for fifty years been a menace to the republic, there, twenty-five years ago, came to an end and a new order began. All since has been but the final burial of the corpse of the old order and progress to complete reconciliation to the new. The reunion of this week, and of a year ago, when veterans of the Blue and Gray met in fraternal greetings, marching arm in arm over the scenes of their desperate struggle of a quarter century ago, shows that in spite of the efforts of politicians, the day of reconciliation has come, and as George William Curtis, in his address said: "On this field we consecrate ourselves to American union. In this hallowed ground lie buried not only brave soldiers of the Blue and Gray, but the passions of war, the jealousies of sections and the bitter root of all our national differences—human slavery. Here long and angry controversies of political dogma, of material interest, and of local pride and tradition came to their decisive struggle. As the fate of Christendom was determined at Tours, that of American Independence at Saratoga, and that of modern Europe at Waterloo, the destiny of the American Union was decided at Gettysburg." It is meet that the past bitterness be forgotten, and that the needs of the future be the study of politicians and statesmen rather than the dead issues sealed forever on that fateful field.

If it were needed, there could be no greater proof of the utter impotence of the tariff as a regulator of wages, than the monster strike in the iron industries of Pittsburgh and the Ohio valley. The strike affects nearly 100,000 men, and was the result of an attempt of the bosses to reduce wages 10 per cent. If it is true, as has been suggested by the men themselves, that the resistance of the mill owners is but a bull-dozing scheme to influence public opinion adversely to a reduction of tariff duties on iron, the position of the bosses is as untenable as it is cowardly; but even at best, the act is not consistent with their propaganda on the tariff question. They assure the world that the tariff enables them to pay high wages; that they want the tariff continued as it is or increased so they can pay high wages. As the tariff has not been reduced, and in the light of the republican platform and the consequent attitude of the republican senate, it is not likely to be reduced, the bosses cannot offer any pretext for making the reduction contended for and be consistent with their professions.

But it is not true that the tariff helps the men, and this strike proves it. It is, rather, a drawback to them. The production is so great that in a contracted market such as ours the demand falls below the supply, and a condition of stagnation comes with uncomfortable regularity every year almost. Starvation wages now mean a longer time of distress for the men, for mill owners can carry over the product made by low priced men until a new demand makes a high priced market for it, so that the only sufferer in the end is the laborer and not the mill owner.

It is hoped, however, that the strike will not continue long. Some few of the mills have signed the agreement to continue the old wages, and their position may force the rest into doing the same; and this is the hope of the men, and their only hope.

On June 30th the President issued a civil service order which made a stir in department circles, because it extends that reform to almost its limits, adding six new classes of employees to those heretofore existing. It takes in every person in the departmental service, except such as are appointed by, and with the consent of Senate, and such as are appointed as unskilled laborers and messengers. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing; the Supervising Architect's office, and the Bureau of Statistics, are included in the civil service rules, and those who are appointed in these bureaus at per diem pay, are to be rated with those receiving annual salaries to the same amount. It would seem that the employees of the Government Printing Office are included also, although no mention is made of them in the rules as published. The provisions of this order, if they become the practice of the Government, will place our civil service on a high standard.

The officials of the C. B. & Q. road on July 5th arrested on an afternoon train four men, named Wilson, Broderick and Bowles, whom they had locked up on a charge of carrying dynamite. These arrests, it is claimed, is the frustration of a discovered plot to blow up "Q" trains, the depot building and the company office building with dynamite. With the men

were captured two innocent looking packages and also a letter that one of the men threw out of the car window, but which was recovered by the officer by stopping the train. The contents of the packages and the letter are not revealed, but the men were held by Commissioner Hoge under Sec. 5553 of the U. S. R. S., fixing a penalty for carrying dynamite on any vessel or vehicle carrying passengers. Manager Stone said that the men had dynamite, that attempts had been made to wreck trains, which only extreme watchfulness had prevented. The men were held under \$5,000 bonds to wait for hearing on the 13th.

The House is still at work on the tariff bill. The republicans having been of course worsted in the House on this subject will transfer it to the Senate, and may there introduce an entirely new bill.

The President will doubtless be unmercifully scored in future republican speeches for the veto of a bill granting a pension to Mary Anne Doherty. The President shows the bad character of the woman and that the husband was deservedly alive and that the pension was a waste of money. The President says he would yield to no man in a desire to see those who defend the Government liberally treated, but the pension list should be a roll of honor and not a matter of indiscriminate alms-giving.

On Saturday the Senate passed an amendment to the river and harbor bill, providing for a survey of the proposed Illinois river ship canal and also of the Hennepin canal.

The anxiety of the Republicans to recover public lands is shown by bills now under consideration. The House bill forfeits about 55 million acres; the Senate substitute forfeits 5,627,460 acres.

The National democratic committee has been organized, with Wm. Barnum as chairman. Headquarters will be at 10 W. 29th st., New York.

In starting circles of the great cities betting on election is \$100 to \$500 in favor of Cleveland.

On Friday June 30 the steel steamer Roseland arrived in Chicago direct from England, the first ship that ever made that voyage. She brought 1,100 tons of cement, which was turned over to the C. B. & Q. road.

Milwaukee papers say that 31,250 extra barrels of beer and 1,000 extra cases of champagne were shipped to Chicago for use during the republican convention. The temperance appendix to the platform seems to have been necessary as explanatory, it seems, then.

State Entomologist Forbes reports that he has discovered in the swamp land and being drained and cultivated a destructive foe of the corn crop, not hitherto recognized as injurious—a common swamp beetle, or "beet bug," which feeds on rushes and reeds and attacks the corn when planted where these grasses have been plowed up. Many fields of corn have been repeatedly destroyed by it. Prof. Forbes advises planting such ground in other grain the first year.

The Rock Island has begun work to extend its line into Colorado.

The storm of July 4th which here was a heavy rain only, (although to those in a position to watch the heavens before the rain came, it had much of a cyclonic appearance) at Ruthven and other points in northern Iowa was a cyclone, sweeping over a territory about a mile wide and many long. It destroyed several buildings at Ruthven; a railroad depot, a church and several residences at Emmetsburg; while in the country farm houses in great number were blown down. Rain fell in torrents in several states as far east as Pennsylvania, in some places doing much damage.

Gen. Sheridan has been removed from Washington on the ship Swatara, and arrived at the Delaware breakwater. He was not so well on arriving there July 4th, but during the rest has improved again.

Gen. Harrison was formally notified by the republican committee on the 4th of his nomination for president. He will write a letter.

TARIFF AND THE FARMERS.

The Ottawa Republican claims that the FREE TRADER was unfair last week in its criticism of the tariff article of its correspondent "C. D. T." in saying his "theory" was that the farmer must stop growing grain to reduce his surplus. "On the contrary," says the Republican, "his theory is that the market for the 8 per cent. of farm products exported should be created by heavily taxing and prohibiting the importation of competing foreign farm products." That "theory" might do if there was any such importation of "competing foreign farm products," but we utterly fail to find any record of them. In his article, "Tariff and Farmers' Prices," C. D. T. says: "During the year ending June 30, 1887, the people of the U. S. imported free of duty products of the soil aggregating \$158,950,547, of which sum \$93,970,916 consisted in food supplies exclusively." Now we have before us a full list of all the articles imported by the U. S. free of duty for the year referred to, and find the said "food supplies" to consist of cocoa, coffee, a few eggs, fish, fruits, (such as bananas, coconuts, &c.) tea, sugar (Hawaiian) and a few spices. And these C. D. T. calls "competing foreign products" by which our farmers are harassed! As no possible stretch of the imagination can make these "competing foreign products" to our farmers, it remains, as we said, that the only way the farmer can reduce his surplus on C. D. T.'s "theory" is to stop producing.

The astounding piece of tariff argumentation of C. D. T. proceeds: "But the story of wrong and injury to the yeomanry of the land is not half told in this array of imports free of duty. During the year ending June 30, '87, we imported 'dutiable' products of the soil aggregating \$154,821,714, among which appear breadstuffs and food preparations amounting to \$106,074,214." Now we have before us also a full list of these articles, competition with which is so grinding to our farmers, and we find in it: Barley, \$6,000,000; flax, hemp and jute, and all manufactures of which flax, hemp and jute are chief materials, \$33,807,282; fruits and nuts, as figs, lemons, oranges, raisins, &c., \$15,088,074; a few tons of hay, a few potatoes, about \$16,000,000 of wool, the rest of the "food articles paying duty" being made up of sugar, rice, pickles, sauces, &c. Now isn't this a truly fearful list for our farmers to compete with? "Of course it is," says

C. D. T. For example, "flax, hemp, wool, potatoes, and other edibles!"

What he means by "wool" is probably lumber, and if there is a farmer in Illinois, or any where in the great and mighty west outside of a lunatic asylum, who is not conscious of the gross stupidity, injustice and outrage of the lumber tax he is worse than to be pitied—he is to be despised. We should scorn to argue with him.

But, then, there is wool. The Mills bill would also remove the tax on wool, says C. D. T. A carefully prepared table before us from the Hartford Times reveals some things about the tariff on wool at which even C. D. T. may be surprised.

From 1829 to 1832 the tax on wool was 6 cts. per lb., and 45 per cent. and the average market price for 3 years was 61½ cts.

In 1834 the tariff was reduced 10 per cent., in 1837 again 10 per cent., and in 1840, 20 per cent.,—every reduction raising the price of wool until it went up to 70 cts.

In 1842 the tariff was raised and prices at once declined; in 1846 tariff reduced, and prices rose, so that up to 1861 they averaged 48 cts. per lb.

During the war, on account of the depreciation of greenbacks, prices went up as high as 70 cts., but since then, with a steadily increasing tariff, the price of wool has gone down so that the average of the ten years from 1872 to 1882 was 41 cts., and from 1883 to 1887 it has been but 33½ cts., the lowest price in our history.

At this rate, it needs piling on of duties but a few years longer to run the great wool-growing industry entirely into the ground.

The truth is, every increase of tax on wool to that extent cripples the manufacture of woollen goods and cuts down the demand. The only way to raise the price of an article is to increase the demand for it, and to increase the demand for wool is to duplicate and quadruplicate the number of our woolen mills, which is the Hazards, Harries, and all the other wool manufacturing lords of New England themselves admit can only be done by giving them free wool.

And there is flax, says C. D. T. Does he know anything about flax? In 1870 the census figures place the production of flax fibre in this country at 27,133,034 tons, the duty then being \$15 per ton; in 1870 the duty was increased to \$30 per ton, and in 1880 this increased "protection" gives us the astounding result of a reduction of the product to 1,565,546 tons! C. D. T. would probably add \$10 more per ton as "protection," and thus wipe out the growth of flax fibre entirely. It is but a repetition of the wool history. Every additional tax on the raw material discouraged the manufacture, so that the linen industry of this country, twenty years so promising, is today pretty effectually protected out of existence, as our woolen mills are also being rapidly "protected."

The line of argument need be pursued no further. It is no use, Mr. C. D. T. No process of twisting, squirming, false reasoning or perversion of facts and figures can ever do away with the one plain, simple, solemn truth: That all taxes, however laid, and under what specious pretext so ever, are burdens on industry, and this and no other country can ever get rich by increasing and multiplying such burdens.

BLAINE REVOLTS.

The Republican platform outrages American public sentiment on two important points: the restriction of the liquor traffic and the reduction of taxation. There has not been an important convention of the party held since its birth at which there was not an expression in favor of relief of the taxpayers from all unnecessary burdens and the laying of all possible imports upon the luxuries and vices of the community—until the great National Convention of 1888. That body declared pointedly against the reduction of taxation on any article of foreign import, no matter how unnecessary and oppressive to the taxpayer, "and if there shall still remain a larger revenue [as of course there must] than is requisite for the wants of the Government, we favor the entire repeal of the internal taxes [on whisky and tobacco] rather than surrender any part of our protective system."

The viciousness and injustice of such a policy are too obvious to need argument, and so thought Mr. Blaine, in his famous Paris interview attacking the President's message, for in that screech, in response to the question whether he would repeal the whisky tax, he said:

No, I would not. Other considerations than those of financial administration are to be taken into account with regard to whisky. There is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whisky is to increase its consumption enormously. There could be no sense in urging the reform brought by high license in many States if the national Government neutralized the good effect by making whisky within reach of every one at twenty cents a gallon. Whisky would be everywhere distilled if the surveillance of the Government were withdrawn by the remission of the tax, and illicit sales could not then be prevented even by a policy as rigorous and searching as that with which Russia pursues the Nihilists. It would destroy high license at once in all the States.

So long as there is whisky to tax, I would tax it. . . . The tax on whisky by the Federal Government, with its suppression of all illicit distillation and consequent enhancement of price, has been a powerful agent in the temperance reform by putting it beyond the reach of so many.

The motive for this astounding piece of political fatuousness on the part of the Chicago Convention is said to have been the hope of thereby securing the vote of the moonshiners in West Virginia and Tennessee, and thus a chance to carry those States. A declaration ex cathedra in favor of free whisky, from no higher motive than that, on the part of the grand sanhedrin of the "only party of great moral ideas," at a time when the people are at work in all the States devising measures to

restrict the liquor traffic by taxation, and when, as Mr. Blaine says, such a step "would destroy high license at once in all the States," must be set down as the most astounding example of pre-meditated political harikari of which the history of politics anywhere in all times affords no like example.

It is evident that the Democratic leaders are losing their confidence since the nomination of Harrison and Morton.—E.

There is an old story of the boy walking through the woods on a dark night whistling to keep his courage up. It would seem that our republican friends are now doing a good deal of loud whistling just at this present. But the day has gone by when the republicans can rely on the past to carry them through the woods, whistling tunes that have been chestnuts from 15 to 20 years. The young man in business or in politics now, is looking to the future. He objects to being forced to fight anew issues that are dead and gone. He knows that the declaration of independence was signed, sealed and enforced; that the emancipation proclamation and the amendments based thereon are unalterable parts of fundamental law; and that over the graves of Gettysburg has grown up a mighty, united and peaceful nation; that the errors of his forefathers have been wiped out with blood and can never again disturb the onward march of the great republic. He wants to turn his attention to the errors that still remain—wipe them out and then push on to peace and plenty.

He knows that manufacturers have formed combinations—trusts—to place all producers except themselves under contribution; he knows that they tyrannize over himself and his fellows as only absolute power can; he knows these trusts are themselves a species of socialism—and that they breed socialism in others because he knows, as Prof. Ely aptly says, that "socialism is an unlimited trust." He believes that competitive methods alone can kill socialism, and he wants to begin at the root: wipe out trusts and all the causes that make them possible.

Can the young man who looks to his betterment in the future, seek it through Harrison and Morton, who stand on a platform that is the breeder of trusts? Can he look to Harrison who was nominated by trust managers, and who will be supported by trust managers, to overthrow his friends, his very makers? Can the young workman look to Harrison for aid and comfort, who saw nothing improper and everything desirable in an influx of Chinese to usurp the place he was born to fill and wherein he must needs earn his bread and that for his wife and little ones? Can he look to Harrison for aid and comfort, who said "these fools might regard a dollar a day as good wages"? Can he look for aid to Harrison who approves a platform which would rather have untaxed whisky than low taxed clothing or a low taxed house for the dollar a day "fool" to live in? Can he look to Harrison for relief from impositions of this kind? Can he look to Harrison for progress in the future, who with his party is constantly looking, like the crab, backwards? He will look in vain, then, for Harrison leads to nothing but reaction, continuance of trust power and the subordination of the interests of the public to that of corporations and the plutocrats. The only claim for Mr. Harrison is that nothing can be said against his personal character, not that there is anything in his favor more than can be said of thousands of others who never would be thought of as a possible president. It can never be said of him as of Cleveland, "We love him for the enemies he has made." He has never displayed character enough. He is merely a tool in others' hands. The democratic party has no fears of such a man.

Mr. Atkinson says if his conclusion is correct there is no possible way of materially increasing wages except by increase of production. If wages can be increased only by increase of production then it logically follows that a decrease of production will inevitably be attended by a decrease in wages. And this is what the American people must expect in the event of the success of the democratic party.—*Republican.*

There is nothing in democratic doctrine or practice to warrant such a conclusion. There is no evidence that even absolute free trade (which not fifty men in America believe possible for the U. S.) will decrease the sum total of production in the United States one atom. On the contrary the democratic party seek to increase production by broadening the American market. They hold that by giving the manufacturers free raw materials it will enable them to produce for foreign markets, thus opening the way to a sale of the "overproduction" that all protected manufacturers now seek to prevent, and thus avoid lock-outs, such as the world today witnesses in the American heavily "protected" iron trade. That is also Mr. Edward Atkinson's own idea of the means to increase production and therefore wages. As for the absurd idea that importation will decrease production, any well read school knows that there can be no importation without a corresponding exportation, as foreigners do not send goods except for goods in return, and there must be production to meet the exchange. Just now the farmer supplies the export; and the "protected manufacturer" who exports next to nothing, not content with taxing the farmer to death in his purchases, now steps in and seeks to prevent him from making export sales of his grain in order to pay his taxes at home!

The republican platform has the usual reference to the Chinese, but omits any reference to the treaty concluded by the present administration which puts an end to contract immigration from China forever—a treaty, by the way, the republican Senate has not yet approved and is in no apparent haste to approve.

OUR NATAL DAY.

Ottawa Celebrates it with a Big Crowd and many Attractions.

Aurora, Morris, Joliet, Streator, La Salle, Sterling, Marseilles and other surrounding towns were well represented in this city on Wednesday, and the number of strangers in town was estimated at from eight to ten thousand. The larger number came from Morris, Aurora and Joliet, and several strangers placed the crowd upon the streets at 11 o'clock, including citizens, at 20,000, which is perhaps rather high. The crowd did not gather in one place and follow the morning procession, but having recourse to the programmes, scattered all over the business part of the city, until La Salle, Court, Madison, Main and Clinton Sts., presented a veritable sea of heads to those who were fortunate enough to be above the pushing, jostling throng. But although densely packed beneath a scorching July sun, the crowd preserved its good nature remarkably well, and there was no clashing even where men had strayed inside a convenient saloon longer than was conducive to a brilliant personal appearance.

The crowd alone was worth a day's study if one was the happy possessor of a window on the shady side of the street, for it presented a variety of types of mankind met with only on such an occasion. Quite a number had come to see the town, and were conspicuous only by their habit of gazing at everything in sight. Others, young fellows, had set the day aside for indulging in that great American pastime, "mashing." These were faultlessly attired and looked important. Another, and the more numerous division, were bent on having a good time, and had it.

The Procession.

At 10:30 o'clock the morning procession formed on Clinton Street, with the right resting on Madison, and when the fire bell tolled the hour of 11 o'clock, Capt. Smith and his aids, wheeled into line, and the big procession moved toward Madison St. in the following order.

FIRST DIVISION.
Marshal and Aids.
Police.
Fitzgerald's Band.
Company D, 4th Reg.
Aurora Zouaves.
Sons of Veterans.
Patriotic Sons of America.
Bicycle Club.
Carriages containing City Council.
Carriages containing Prom. Citizens.
Undine Hose Co.
Morris Fire Department.

SECOND DIVISION.
Martial Band.
Cigar Makers' Union.
Window Glass Blowers.
Flint Bottle Blowers.
Flint Factory Boys.
Floats.

Representing W. H. Hull & Co., dry goods; C. M. Forbes, drugs; J. E. Scott & Co., dry goods; F. A. Kendall, gasoline stoves; John Haeblerlin, gasoline stoves; Raymond & Wilson, paper hanging; Roger Hignett, Good Luck Laundry; C. D. DeLapp, shoes; J. Megaffin, shoes; Oak Hall, clothing; Manley & Jordan, Wood's Binder, mowing machine; J. E. Porter, hay carrier; W. C. Riale & Co., three wagons; H. A. Butler, wagon; H. C. King, cooper shop and wire fence; Godfrey Bros., wagon; H. C. Dickman with Shetland ponies; J. P. Flick, coal; Jas. Albrecht, wine garden; W. Degen, meat wagon; P. Funk, sausage making, Baldwin & Priser, marble cutting; Gay & Son, buggies on floats, road carts driven singly; W. F. Pyle, wind mill in motion; Ottawa Window Glass Co., five floats, containing boxed glass, soda, cylinders, lime and sand; H. Holmes, ice; Bottle Works, flint bottles arranged on floats; Organ Co., organs; King & Hamilton Co., ten floats, wagons from six tons capacity to a light wagon, seeder, plow, sheller and cultivator; Arnold Bitterly, Bitterly scallion; Victor Roller Mills, two floats, one with flour exhibit and the other corn meal, etc.; Louis Degen, electric bells and alarms; Rentz Bros., oil wagon; Ottawa Stoneware Co., stoneware exhibits; City Wagon, laying fire clay block pavement and wagons containing city gang; Chas. Funk, meats; horses from Driving Park.

TRADES UNIONS.

The cigar makers and glass workers, the only trades unions engaged in the procession, were out in full force, there being almost a hundred glass workers and about half that number of cigar makers. They made a very creditable showing, and deserve honorable mention for their display, which was a very important factor in showing the resources of Ottawa.

The procession was the largest of any kind ever seen in Ottawa, and by long odds the finest that ever appeared on our streets. It was at least a mile and a half in length, and no effort was made to stretch it beyond reasonable walking distance. Indeed, visitors as well as Ottawa people were highly pleased with it, and not even the most relentless kicker was heard to complain.

All along the line of march in the business portion of the city the streets were filled with people, while others were accommodated with views from windows facing the line of march. Some idea of the crowd can be gained when it is known that it extended in one unbroken mass for at least 18 blocks on the line of march, while the court house lawns were labelled "Keep off the Grass," without avail.

After the procession had disbanded, the crowd began to busy itself in finding something to eat. Nine eating houses and hotels, three churches, a branch lunch room, five ice cream saloons, twenty free lunch counters in saloons, were eagerly taken possession of by the vast throng, who literally ate the restaurant people out of everything they possessed. Four hundred people were fed at one restaurant at noon!

In the Park.

The exercises in Washington Park commenced at half past one o'clock. At 1:15 the band and military met at the Clinton and escorted the orator of the day, Hon. Roswell G. Horr, Ex-United States Senator from Michigan, to the park, where the program opened with music by the band. Rev. W. F. Day of the Congregational church led in prayer, which was followed by a grand recital of the "Star Spangled Banner," by the Arion Quartette.

Mr. Horr, a rather obese gentleman, with a clean shaven face and a voice that at "first blush" struck one as decidedly unpleasant, began his address with "Fellow patriotic citizens, I came to address you here today upon the things which you can do and the things which all ought to do. We have made wonderful improvements in this country, but I think that some of the good, old time methods are the best. Why they talk of the Goulds going fishing. I was fishing with the Goulds myself and near us was a little ragged boy with a hickory stick and a pin hook. He caught more fish than the whole Gould crowd and could eat more too because he had an appetite. Why Gould used a silver tipped rod and monkeyed around half an hour pulling a fish in with a reel, and then lost it anyway. I don't believe in these gimcracks anyhow. They can't catch fish now-a-days like I used to with a good, big pin hook.

I was invited to a big Washington dinner, not long ago, and I sat four hours while the people were fooling around without a mouthful to eat. They gave me a program with a lot of French names on it that I couldn't understand, and the table was loaded down with a lot of French things or some other outlandish origin. I didn't know whether they were good to eat or not, so I let them alone. I tell you there nothing like the good old rye bread and bacon of the old days. I don't believe in these Spanish tutti frutties. They are ruining men's appetites. They don't live as long as they used to.

I lay all politics aside today; I don't care who we are, Jews or Gentiles, we live under a great roof anyhow and we are Americans. A great many people talk of hard times. It isn't so, there are no hard times. The wants of the American people are so much greater then they were forty years ago, that Americans make hard times for themselves. Why when I was a boy a woman would cut, fit and make a dress in a day, and now they do well if three of them with a sewing machine get it basted together in that time.

The American people have the best government on earth. There are the freest people on earth, and they live better and have better homes than any other nation.

But the American people are making a mistake. They use more and they dress better. Why our whole family used to live on what it costs me to keep one boy, who manages the place largely, whether I am at home or not. We had nine in our family and I don't think my boy is happier than I was. This is a mistake of the American people and they are no better off than in years gone by.

Up there in Michigan lived a poor widow, whose husband died and left her alone without a dollar to support a large family. She went out washing and scrubbing from farm house to farm house and raised her family, and one of her boys lost his life on the altar of his country. What the American people want to do is to be like her, never become discouraged, but work, and these mountains will disappear.

I don't believe in the doctrines of the greatest good to the greatest number. "What say you," do I believe that a minority should have the greatest privileges? Certainly I do. I would commence with the individual man, No. 1, and look out for No. 1 first. Let each man do the best he can for himself. Then let him look out for his wife, No. 2; there is no room in this combination for old batchelors. Then when No. 1 and No. 2 have been taken care of, let him take care of No. 3, the family; then No. 4, his own ward; then No. 5, his own city,—for a man owes more to his own city than to any other spot on earth. Then to his state, then his country, and let the world come in last.

I don't believe in a man trying to spread himself out over the whole globe, he gets too thin—can't cover it thick enough.

As long as the American eagle owns the shingles over his head, the nation will be happy and prosperous.

Mr. Horr's address, of which the above paragraphs are extracts, was long and apocryphal. It teemed with pathos, wit and good common sense, and was very well received. Indeed few if any public speakers have spoken from an Ottawa platform within the past ten years, who have held an audience so well, unless it be that the subject was one of more than common interest. He is bright and witty, never prosy, and with the exception that many of his thoughts were evidently nurtured in a brain long fed with the principles of the republican party which unconsciously perhaps, would crop out, his address was worthy of the day and a superb effort.

Sports and Exhibitions.

Immediately after the Aurora quartette had ceased singing "Home Sweet Home," the crowd began to line La Salle street to witness the bicycle exhibitions and race.

The Aurora bicycle club was the first to promenade down the street. They started at the canal bridge and rode down in double file, slowly and evenly, and elicited general applause by their free movements and fine appearing wheels, and were awarded the gold medal for being the largest visiting club. Their evolutions were very good.

The Joliet club was next to appear. They wore black uniforms with black caps, and were more attractive in appearance than the other clubs. Their advent was also her-